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DR. CYRUS THOMPSON

DEFENDS THE BALLOT-BOX THIEVES.

HE SAYS THAT THEY THOUGHT THEY WERE DOING RIGHT.

CONSOLATION FOR GOOD MEN WHO WERE LED ASTRAY.

Good Men and Bad Election Methods.

EDITOR THE CAUCASIAN:—

It is true the world over that the wise men are those who yield their opinions to agree with us, and the good men are those whose actions coincide with our views of right and wrong. The fools, on the contrary, are the men who will not accept our opinions in place of their own, and the scoundrels are the men whose actions are not regulated by our own standard of right conduct. There is nothing more cruel and characteristic of the human mind than intolerance. The Puritans exiled themselves in search of religious liberty and denied it to everybody else. We force everybody to our own view or damn him;—not because we are bad, but because we think we are right and that everybody will be damned that does not agree with us. We want to save everybody our way.

I am led to this remark at this time by the frequent use in common conversation and in the series of letters now appearing in THE CAUCASIAN of such terms as "ballot-box thieves" and "scoundrels," believing, as I do, after all, these "thieves" and "scoundrels" are in many instances good men, indeed, as those that denounce them. And in saying this, I have no intention of denouncing our friends who condemn election frauds and corruption.

"AN ASTONISHING STATEMENT."

That there were election frauds in the State of North Carolina in 1892 and that Democratic success in the State was largely due to fraudulent methods, Populists and Republicans believe, and many Democrats know too well too deny. In the matter of elections, questionable methods were used by men who would have scorned to use similar methods in the transaction of other business and would have condemned their use in elections if they had been practised by Populists or Republicans. It is equally true that these methods were employed not only by men commonly reputed bad men, but in many instances by men of the very best standing in their communities, men whose reputation for integrity in all business transactions were undoubted, men whose character as Christians had been above suspicion, men who were loud in their condemnation of what they deemed evil, and who, still praying as was their wont, thanked God for the victory which they said He had given them over the Populists and Republicans, joint agents of the Devil. And I believe, furthermore, that the committing of so gross a crime as the theft of the sovereignity of sovereign citizens, these "good men" were fully conscious of the rectitude of thoir intentions and thoroughly satisfied as to the righteousness of their deeds. To those of your readers who are accustomed to carrying vials of wrath well-filled, I am aware that this will be an astonishing statement. Let them recall, however, the conduct of David before Nathan's recital in abstract and until he said "Thou art the man!" and his bitter repentance from cleared vision afterward. Men are not always conscious at the time of the true nature of their actions.

How could these "good men" be guilty of such vile practices without self-condemnation? How is it that for the time, at least, no violence was done their conscience? All our acts, let us say, are done with good intent; and this regardless of the absolute quality of the act. It was wrong in David to put Uriah in the fore-front of the battle where he was killed; but David doubtless justified his action on grounds which Uriah might have approved. It was wrong in Eve to eat the forbidden fruit, whereby she fell

"An gied the infant world a shog,
'Maist ruined a'."

But somehow I cannot help thinking it was rather short-sightedness on her part than wilfull depravity. The magnitude and ultimate ramifications of hor simple act she did not comprehend. Consequently I have always felt kind toward her, notwithstanding the evil she did me. And we all, I suppose, justify in ourselves things that we condemn in others. At any rate, we are always picking at the mote in somebody else's eye, not withstanding the beam in our own. We are inclined to give thanks that we are not as other men, and to recount our own good qualities. We feel ourselves fountains of continual grace. Whatever we do is right; if, in our own minds it were not we wouldn't do it. For it cannot be conceived that a sane man would pursue a line of conduct which he constantly condemned. He would either stop or persuade himself that he was right. What is absolutely right, we may not know; for "all the ways of man are right in his own eyes," but let us believe that the love of what is right and good is the controlling passion in the hearts of us all; a feeling so strong that it impels us to persist, with perfect conscientiousness, in what we believe to be right, clear until we are not simply told but convinced of our error; a desire which from the time of Paul has manifested to the world how vigorourly a man, when he is shown his error, will turn and defend what he had once sought to destroy. This thought is the only rational basis of toleration among men, who because they see different acts differently according to their variant seeing. This same thought lies also at the foundation of all teaching. If the love of what is right were not the controlling desire in the human breast, then all teaching of men, all persuasion of men—which means the making sweet and suggests man's love of good—would be utterly hap-hazard and useless.

A PERTINENT TRUTH.

But says one, "Do you believe that these ballot-box thieves and scoundrels thought that they were doing right? Didn't they know that they were doing wrong?" They knew that you said they were doing wrong, but they did't believe you. They knew it was right to save the country, and they thought that their way was the only way to save it. They said to themselves that "we, as good men, ought to do men good; while stealing ordinarily is wrong, the only way to do good to these poor deluded fools who don't know what is best for themselves and will, if let alone, destroy themselves and us, is to thwart their will. Certainly it is not wrong to steal from a man if you thereby make the man better off, and prevent him at the same time from ruining you. The success of the Democratic party is the only hope of the country." So they stole from us villianously, but they were good men at heart, all the same. Doubtless many of them regret their theft and would not do it if it were to do over, relief that had been pictured in such bright auroral tints has been so slow in dawning.

TWO CASES IN POINT.

A case or two in illustration: In a joint discussion in October, 1892, I heard a speaker say to a crowd of Populists who jeered him because of his denunciation of L. L. Polk then in his grave, "You ere all gone crazy. But never mind, we'll beat you yet; we'll get you down and SA-AVE you in spite of yourselves!" That's the way you'd do a crazy man. The speaker who said that was a prominent politician, an ex-member of congress, a prominent member of the church, who prays in public and never drinks whiskey except when under great mortification. Recently a minister of the Gospel was talking to me and suggested that I ought to come back to the Democratic fold "To say nothing of your party's unfaithfulness," said I, "its fraudulent practices are enough to drive right-seeing men out of it and further from it." I recited to him special instances. He did not attempt to deny, but protested that the Democratic party was the only hope of the country, and said that "sometimes we had to do almost anything to save the country." Even with him, the end justified the means, however evil; and he thought it right to do wrong that good might come, a doctrine not found in the Gospel which he ought to preach. For, while it is never right to do wrong, it is never wrong to do right; and there is no more ruinous moral obliquity than to believe that, in the domain of moral actions, circumstances can ever alter cases.

That our actions meet with our own approval is no proof of their good quality. Very good men at heart conscientiously commit very grave and damning crimes. In the city of Charlotte, I saw hanging in an office this motto: "What would Jusus do?" Christ the measure of all things for all men, the measure of all good men even in the conduct of an election. And all good men, who are not also very blind men, can but see, now that the glow of a heated campaign has subsided, what an awkward plight they put themselves in by doing things in elections which He if here would not do. Or, if there are good men who make no pretensions to religion and care nothing for the one infallible standard of human action, they still must see how great injustice they do themselves by voluntarily playing the role of thieves, whatever their intentions.

Does some bad men say that every thing is fair in politics? Only right is fair anywhere. Nothing ought to be more sacred than politics; for politics have to do with the best and fullest development of the Father's children, body and soul. And right-seeing men can make no distinction in principle bytween theft of ballots and common larceny of other things.

"O wad some Pow'r the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as others see us!
It wad frae monie a blunder free us
And foolish notions:
What airs in dress an' gait wad lea'e us,
And ev'n devotion!

CYRUS THOMPSON.
Richlands, N. C., Feb. 8, 1894.

TWO ADMISSIONS IN POINT.

When the Democrat finds himself in the same bag with John Sherman he musn't use his claws, for fear of furnishing arguments to the Populists. He must hug John and say nothing.—Atlanta Constitution.

As to its policy toward the President the Raleigh News says:

For the future, as far as possible, we should give the administration as cordial a support as circumstances will admit. It is our Democratic administration, and we should "be to its faults a little blind."

This is the same rule that the undersigned has been working by.—Charlotte Observer.

The Atlanta Constitution struck the Charlotte Observer and Raleigh News-Observer exactly, even according to their own admissions.

Old papers for sale at this office.

RALEIGH LETTER.

DOINGS IN THE INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE.

A CASE OF HAMLET WITH HAMLET LEFT OUT.

All Serene on the Surface but Trouble Under Neath.---Will the Majority Unite and Whip the Minority.---It Will Take a Big Majority to Overcome Fraud.---The Raleigh Chamber of Commerce.---"What Fools These Mortals Be."

RALEIGH, N. C.

Nearly everybody (which does not include Democratic office holders and Republicans) is talking politics, forming opinions and prophecying results. Republicans are maintaining a masterly silence and inactivtiy. Democratic office holders will not talk even to their telephones—when the hearer could not testify who said it. On the surface all is quiet at the State Capitol. * * * * Capt. Sam Ashe is well again and the anarchists editorials are being ground out for the great monopoly organ as usual. The tune of this is as monotonous as that of the tramp organ-grinder on the court house square. * * * * The chamber of commerce has spent its money freely to entertain Governor Flower and his body guard as they passed through on their way. It was an entertainment of Gov. Flower with Flower left out. He did not go to the Madi Gras at New Orleans. Puck here had him, "What fools these mortals be," probably jingled in the cars of the Yankies to the rattle of the train all the way to the Queen city, and will for many moons excite or smile when they think of their entertainment by the little chamber that passed resolutions dictating to congress an ante free silver policy, when nine in ten men in their section is for free silver.

THE UPPER AND UNDER SIDE.

But on the surface all is quiet at the State Capitol. Collector Simmons' Pa has at last caught on to to the duties of the clerkship to which a grateful son appointed him, thanks to John Nichols who instructed him for the salary. Congressman Branch's brother-in-law, after tedious training by the Republican clerk for a like consideration, is at a desk in the office, and Dr. Blackwell has at last learned how to close a distillery, after a fashion. These and some other revenue appointments are causing "cussing" both loud and deep among the faithful. One distiller complained that Collector Simmons sent him a store keeper he had to reward because he, Simmons, did not want him drunk in his office and he, the distiller, did not want him drunk at his still. The aforesaid store keeper "cussed" because he is put off with a store keeper's job at two dollars a day when he did dirty work as Simmons right hand man in the campaign, was present when the notorious secret circular was written and threatens to tell some ugly party secrets if his enemies are not more entertainingly recognized. And Simmons looks sad when the subject is mentioned. But all is quiet. Still waters run deep. Nine out of ten men you meet in a day's journey declare they will never vote another Democratic ticket, and nine of these men have never voted any other. All are strong anti Democratic 364 days in the year, and if a possible policy, a good clean ticket, a plain practical platform, no demagogical attempts to catch votes by meaningless high sounding declarations and no "nigger in the wood pile," is presented to them they will be anti Democratic the other, election day. The first Thursday in November is the only day in the year a great many of our people wear a collar and acknowledge a master. But, they say, the machine bosses have for the last time dictated how we shall vote And those who have found to their sorrow what the great prosperity (?) promised by machine politicians means, say Amen. The matter is in the hands of those opposed to the Democracy. What will they do with this golden opportunity to redeem the State from Bourbon minority misrule, fraudulent elections and machine methods? Will they unite on essential, cardinal principles and save the State or divide on non essentials and let the ballot box stuffers and election return thieves continue to rule? Can the People's party redeem the State? Doubtful! to say the least. Double the votes cast in 1892 would not be sufficient not allowing anything for Democratic frauds. It will take an overwhelming majority to overcome fraud. Can the Republicans carry the State? More doubtful. The Eastern counties, where the negroes are in the majority would be counted for the Democrats as they have been, and the majorities in the Western counties would not be sufficient to overcome the count. Can the Prohibitionists accomplish the end? No. They have strong convictions but "cut no figure" in a State election. Combined, these three classes of voters could poll such a majority that Simmons, Avery & Co. could not devise ways and means to defraud them of their victory. The people, the only power which can do so, are thoroughly aroused to the importance of stopping election frauds, and are determined the John Y. McKane in North Carolina shall not continue to deprive them of their votes or count them as they are not cast. This awakening of the people will do more towards securing fair elections and an honest count than all the election laws that could be put on the statute books in a decade. It did it in New York and there is a hopeful prospect of its landing the Flat Bush election boss, McKane, where he and his North Carolina imitators should be—in the penitentiary.

Can the opponents of Democracy unite on a platform? The Whigs elected the elder Harrison President without a platform—not even a resolution. The farce at Washington is proof conclusive that Democratic platforms mean nothing. A lot, job lot of high sounding phrases made to deceive the people and get office. The party has not redeemed a single pledge or carried out a single principle as laid down in the platform. All classes can agree on a one plank platform.

WE ARE OPPOSED TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND ITS METHODS.

Multum in parvo. Or, if two planks are demanded best put it thus: First, We demand fair elections and an honest count. The people must rule. 2nd, We demand a national currency, sufficient in volume to meet the business requirements of the country and based on a fair gold and silver valuation. 3rd, Corporations should be controlled by the Government and not the Government by the corporations.

These are cardinal principles on which all can agree. Other non essentials can be regulated, agreed on when the victory is won. Let rule or ruin politicians take a back seat. Men in office generally do the best for their constituents according to the lights before them, governed by the cardinal principles. Shall we win by making concessions to each other, and uniting on principles which underlie the continuance of our free institutions, or shall we by divisions on matters of minor importance allow a minority of machine, corporation, Cleveland Democrats to continue to rule? We shall see. How will it be? BE.

THE PEOPLE THINKING.

They Have Begun To Reason and Act for Themselves on Political Matters.

[Wilmington Messenger.].

TO THE EDITOR:

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 8.

How do the plain country people get so well posted on the political questions of the day? In times past they seemed to have paid but little attention to these matters, only becoming interested a few weeks before an election, and then, accepting the Democratic party and its candidates as all right in every way, they would vote and seem to think no more on the subject. Not so now. These plain farmers and working people have done a great deal of independent thinking on their own account these last two or three hard years, when all the world seemed to have been against them and their interests. And it is safe to predict that if our leaders, who have been elevated to the high positions by the votes of this very large and influential portion of our fellow citizens, do not take heed they will find themselves without a constituency and the Democratic party minus thousands of votes it can illy spare. Especially in North Carolina, will any large deflection from the party be most disastrous, for the inevitable result will be to throw the State under the ruinous rule of the Radicals, and to take it from its proud position among the States of the "Solid South."

So far as the writer knows, up to this time, the dominant party and administration has redeemed but ONE pledge of the Chicago platform. Is it surprising that complaint bitter and widespread should be heard?

Talking with a plain old farmer yesterday, the writer, while trying to urge him not to become discouraged under the slow methods our party seemed to be employing, used the following argument:

"My friend, give the Democrats time! You cannot reasonably expect the wrongs of thirty years to be righted in a few months of Democratic rule. If you had come into your father's estate recently—an estate that you knew had been wretchedly mismanaged for years—if you had found the fences down, the ditches filled, the barns and houses dilapidated, the stock run down, would it be reasonable to hope to get everything in order and prosperous condition by the first crop?"

The old farmer's eyes twinkled and he rolled his tobacco from one cheek to the other and quickly replied:

"No, certainly not if I should employ the old overseer and manager to be my chief adviser! And neither can we hope for any change for the better in the condition of our country when President Cleveland takes to his council the former lights of the Radical party—including old Sherman himself--and sets his face against our Vance and other life-time Democratic statesmen!"

This was an unexpected reply and somewhat spiked my guns. So I shall leave you, or some one else, to explain political matters to the farmers and other people who are so dissatisfied at present with the Democratic party and its leaders.

Yours, INVERNESS.

[We would like to ask the above writer who signs himself "Iverness" to name the "ONE PLEDGE" that the Democrats have redeemed. He pretends that he is afraid that the Republican party will get control of the State. His real fear (as shown by his argument to the farmer), is that the honest Democrats will leave the machine, join the People's party and that thereby the State will get into the hands of the honest Democrats. That farmer is a better Democrat than "Iverness" and will vote the People's party ticket.—ED. CAUCASIAN.]

Citizen—"Why are you trying to shoot that dog?"

Policeman—"He's mad." How do you know he's mad?" "He refused water." "The City water?" "Yes." "Bah! That's no sign."

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

A LEADING DEMOCRAT'S OPINION.

The Discontent Has Been Growing Among the Agricultural People for a Long time—the Present Administration of Democratic Government Has Only Served of Foster That Discontent---What Should Be Done.

(Charlotte Observer.)

Raleigh, Feb. 12—A Democrat well known in the State, but who is certainly not an optimist, was asked his view of the condition of politics in the State. In reply he said:

"To understand the present condition of the Democratic party in North Carolina you must go back a little. When the campaign of 1892 was begun there was already on hand a revolt of immense proportions on the part of the agriculturists in the eastern part of the State. That portion of our people, generally, endorsed the 'Ocala demands' and under the leadership of Col. Polk, a good organizer and most effective speaker, the secret organization seemed to threaten the life of the State Democratic organization. The ministers of religioon, the newspapers, the politicians, the professional men and the successful merchants exerted their influence and powers to convince the farmers that their ideas of financial relief were dreams, and that the only practical hope for the country was in the success of the Democratic party, which advocated as its two chief tenets 'a tariff for revenue only' and 'the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the government.' Of course that party in favor of a graduated income tax, and was in for a war of extermination on "trusts." Under this pressure, with negro supremacy held over them in case their advice was not heeded, and under the spell of the speeches of Jarvis, Henry, Aycock and Sanderlin, whom they believed in and trusted, enough of the people renewed their alligiance to the party to save it from defeat, a though it did not poll a majority of the vote of the State. It is safe to say that, even then, 40,000 men who had, in former years, voted with the Democrats went off with the Populists. This defection has grown since the election and is growing. The election laws as interpreted by the Supreme Court (the court declared the law as it is written) in the case of Harris vs. Scarborough, and as applied by the Democrats in the last election infuriated the opposition and has given them many thousands of recruits. To further embarrass the situation the Democrats, for the first time, resorted to the purchase of negro votes.

"After a thorough canvass of the whole country the national Democratic party won a phenomenal victory in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and the free and unlimited coinage of silver. In stead, however, of the promised reign of Democracy at Washington, we have a President who has for Sescretary of State a life-long Republican; for Attorney General a well known corporation lawyer, and a Secretary of the Treasury who takes counsel of New York bankers and capitalists, and who systematically depletes the Treasury of gold that he may find excuse for selling bonds and thus perpetuate the present system of national banking. Large numbers of the most responsible offices are yet to be filled by his appointment, Republicans, in the meantime, being in charge of them.

"Instead of the free and unlimited coinage of silver the congress has repealed unconditionally the purchasing clause of the act known as the Sherman law with out giving us anything in the place of the 'cowardly makeshift.' It has un mistakably adopted the Republican idea of contration to a gold basis. In the place of a tariff for revenue only, the Wilson bill is admitted to be an excuse and an apology even by its author. This bill if it should become a law, will, in the opinion of many Democrats who have studied its schedules, complete the ruin of the South. It puts on the free list all of our products that needed protection, if any theory of a protective tariff can be honestly maintained, to-wit: coal, iron, lumber, sugar and rice, while we will have to pay for plain woollen and cotton fabrics, shoes, hats and blankets more than under the McKinley law. The New England and Middle States, manufacturers of those articles, can add to their present profits the difference between the free and the taxed raw products that make up such wares, there being no present substantial reduction in the tariff duties imposed on these lines of imports. The people see all this and talk about it, and are alarmed. I mean Democrats. These things please the Republicans.

"What shall we do? Well, first, try to get a meeting of representative Democrats from every section of the State in Raleigh, at an early day, for consultation and for expression o opinion. I think such a meeting can be had. I would like to see Senator Vance lead it. If we wait until the State Democratic convention meets it may be too late."

NOTICE.

If any of our subscribers are failing to get the paper on the same week it is published they will confer a favor by letting us know, giving us the route over which the same reaches them. If on Star routes give us the railroad office from which it starts and days and hour of leaving. We desire this information that we may endeavor to adopt some plan by which we can reach all of our readers the week of publication.

MARION BUTLER.

THE $25.00 PREMIUM

WHICH THE CAUCASIAN OFFERED IS BEING COMPETED FOR.

Four More Letters---The Caucasian has Struck the Key Note.

No. 21.

Mill Bridge, N. C., Jan. 22, '94.

Replying to your inquiry as to the best method for securing an honest election next fall, would suggest:

First—The organization of clubs in every township or voting precinct and see that all voters are properly enrolled. Educate them by lectures and literature to a proper sense of their duty. Post them thoroughly on election laws.

Second—Let the voters elect a committee of three or more men to see to it that every voter's name is properly enrolled on the registration books, choose some good man whom you want to act as judge of election, get up a petition for him, and appoint a committee of three or four good men to wait upon the commissioners with the petition and demand the appointment of your man as one of the judges of election. Appoint a committee of good men whose duty it shall be to attend the polls and endeavor by all fair and honorable means to secure an honest election and fair count, and a proper return made of the same.

Impress upon every voter the importance of attending the polls early and assist the committee by their presence and otherwise in the discharge of their duty. If this fails we will then have to try and instill more of the grace of God into the machine bosses of the Democratic party before we can secure an honest election and fair count.

D. C. BRADSHAW.

No. 22.

Jerome, N. C., Jan. 30, '94.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your offer of $25.00 reward, I would suggest that THE CAUCASIAN or some other reform paper be put in as near every voter's hands as possible by their (the voter's) friends with an earnest request that they read it without prejudice, then go to the polls and vote their honest convictions, and that every man that wants a fair count and an honest ballot, do as we P. P. men at our precinct at last election. Be there when the polls are opened and stay right there until the last vote is counted at night, then follow the returns to the county seat and see them counted there and take the number of votes each P. P. candidate receives. Let it be known in the morning when the polls are opened that you came there to give and receive justice, and by the eternal you intend to have, and give it.

Respectfully,
McK. CULBRETH.

No. 23.

MR. EDITOR:—In regard to the fairest way of carrying on elections under the present law, I suggest that the People's party men in each township meet together and petition the county commissioners to appoint certain good men for judges and registrar, and if they do not appoint good men let these men go to the ones that have been appointed and tell them they intend to have a fair election and a fair count—tell them they mean to have it. A rascal cannot stand to be watched. Let these men see that every name is right on the books, go to the polls, and let one of these men attend to the tickets and the other two see that the votes are put in the right box. Let the boxes be counted one at a time if it takes until midnight. Send one of the three men to the county seat with the returns. That will give one man from each township. I think we can have a fair election by this method.

Respectfully,
W. A. POTTS.

No. 24.

Liberty, N. C., Feb. 16, '94.

MR. EDITOR:—My plan for counting our vote is this:

First—Let each tywnship organize People's party clubs, see that every People's party man is duly registered, and on the day of election have two or three to act as committeemen. This committee to sit by the polls. and have it understood to a man, that when he presents his ticket to call out, "People's party ticket," and this committee to take down his name and ticket and to see that these votes are counted. By this plan the devil will have little chance to steal our votes.

Yours truly,
JOHN W. STALEY.

A REMARKABLE PREDICTION, 70 YEARS AGO.

In the New York Press is a remarkable prophecy by Thos. H. Benton nearly seventy years ago, taken from Crockett's "Life of Martin Van Buren," in which Senator Benton said:

We must look forward to the time when the public revenues will be doubled, when the civil and military officers of the federal government will be quadrupled, when its influence over individuals will be multiplied to an indefinite extent, when the nomination of the President can carry any man through the Senater and his recommemdation can carry any measure through the two houses of congress, when the principle of public action will be reduced to this: The President wants MY vote and I want HIS patronage. I will vote as he wishes and he will give me the offices I wish for. What will this be but the government of ONE man?

The emphasized words are quoted just as they occur in the "Life," showing that Col. Benton had a most extraordinary provision of Grover Cleveland I, and his Cuckoo Congress.

JUDGE WHITAKER'S SARCASM.

(Reidsville Review.)

The special charge of Judge Whitaker to the Grand Jury was in effect that the most striking evidence of barbarianism in this State existed in the cruel treatment of its paupers and prisoners. Every man is innocent in the eyes of the law until proven guilty, yet he is punished for an offense in advance by imprisonment in such jails as were to be found in the State.

He had visited the jail here and was compelled to hurry out or vomit and he considered that it would be a mercy to shoot the prisoners confined there as they were dying now by degrees. He was heartily sick and tired of asking grand juries to indict county commissioners, as all the thanks he ever got was a serenade out of town and anonymous letters couched in most libelous language and to be denounced by all the little editors of the country.

He found that a county commissioner was too great to be indicted; there was nothing so large or so fearful as a county commissioner. He knows all the law—more than the judge who has made a life-time study of it—and he, like Mahommet, concludes that the law was not made for him. It was not worth while to ask any grand jury to indict such a great man as a county commissioner, so he would only ask them not to indict, but to send them a neat bunch of violets enclsed in a letter written by their most expert penmen on violet scented linen, gilt-edged paper, (not the common rag product), don't write on one side of the paper, then turn over and write on the other (that is "common") but after filling up one side commence on the other half sheet, writing across the lines and say that the grand jury most humbly begs to be excused for addressing their honorable body and then go on and make your recommendations in a gentle subbued manner.

Place this letter with the violets in a neat, square envelope and address it to "The Honorable, The Board of Commisners of the County of Rockingham." Don't send it through the mails, but send it by a messenger, mounted on the finest horse you can get. Do everything regardless of expense, so it is stylish. He begged them not to indict, as he did not care to be serenaded out of town; he was anxious to leave the town quietly and peacefully.

Only Three.

An honest mistake was that of a colored man in the South, whose former master had allowed him the use of a piece of land on condition that he, the owner, should receive one-fourth of the crop.

When the corn was ripe, the laborer hauled three loads to his own house, and none to that of the white man. Then he went innocently up to the great house, to return his landlord's wagon which he had used in the hauling.

"Well, Frank," said the genteman, "where's my share of the corn?"

"You aint got none, sah," was the sympathetic reply.

"Haven't got any! Why, wasn't I to have a fourth of all you raised?"

"Yes, sah, but dey wa'n't no fourth. Dere wa'n't but jes my three loads!"

ALLIANCE BUSINESS MEETING.

The State Alliance Business Agency will be represented at the following times and places by Bro. S. Otho Wilson. He will carry samples, and talk to the brethren about how to buy their guano and other supplies, and how to sell their products, including the best way to make money out of the poultry yard:

Oxford Thursday, Feb. 22, 12 m.

Roxboro Friday, Feb. 23, 11 am.

Hillsboro Saturday Feb. 24 12 m.

Brother Wilson will give you directions how to pack and ship eggs, dress and ship poultry, and other information about our industry that our brethren everywhere should hear and heed.

Every member of the Alliance that can do so, should be present at one of these meetings.

W. H. WORTH, S. B. A.

$25.00 PREMIUM.

THE CAUCASIAN offers $25.00 as a premium to the person who can suggest the most feasible and effective method for preventing fraud, and securing as near as possible, a fair and honest election next fall under the present election law.

Every honest voter in the State, (no matter with what party he affiliates) has seriously thought of this matter. So give THE CAUCASIAN and the public the benefit of your ideas. Every patriot should do this, not only to stand a chance of getting the premium, but also in the interest of good government. Make your articles as short as possible to express your idea. We will publish them week after week. The State Ex. Com. of the People's party will decide to whom the premium shall be awarded.

The Winston Daily World, edited by Maj. G. E. Webb, has suspended. He says that business is so demoralized that he can't make it pay.

Col. J. W. Alspaugh, a wealthy business man of Winston, has made an assignment.

More Than She Asked For.—Mrs. Spooney—Will you love me just as much darling, when I am old?"

Mr. Spooney—"More, Lydia; you won't be so silly then!"

AN OFFICIAL ADDRESS

ISSUED BY THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AT TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Relation of the Alliance to all Political Parties Sharply Defined---No Hope in a Political Party Alone---The Alliance Has a Work to do that no Party can Perform---A True and Timely Warning.

The following official address was issued by the Supreme Council of the National F. A. & I. U. at Topeka, Kansas. It is to the point:

To the Members of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, and to all Whom it may Concern:

Since the inception of the grand organization there have been those who thought that when some political party championed our political demands that then the mission of the organization was ended. This belief is based on the belief that a political party will take care of the interest of the farmer. This is a fatal mistake. The history of all parties proves it. Besides it is proven by the acts of every other class of citizens (except politicians), that they do not rely on parties alone, but organize for influence an any and all parties. Every wealth producer of America should keep the following truths before him:

First—That sooner or later all political parties are controlled by politicians.

Second—That politicians never serve any cause or class of citizens from a sense of justice, but always through policy, fear or gain. Therefore, the class of citizens represented by the Alliance can never hope for or secure relief or justice from any political party, not even from one that claims to champion and indorse its every principle and demand, unless they maintain an organization that will ever stand as an effective support to the man and the party that dares to do rightly and be a constant menace to those who dare trifle with the rights and liberties of the people. Hence the Supreme Council solemnly warns those who are true to the principles of the Alliance that they would make a most fatal mistake if they should give up the organization which is the only power that can force these reforms through any political party.

The Supreme Council calls upon you to ever remember that the organization has a great mission to perform outside of political reforms. If the wealth producers of America are to keep pace with the march of civilization they must do it through contact. We have not only grown in mind and heart by such association and contact, but we pool our intellects for the mutual advancement of our best interests. The Supreme Council appeals to every one who believes in the principles of the Alliance to stand by and extend the order, not only to secure the benefits to come from organization, but also to make certain that some political party shall enact their demands into law.

A RESOLUTION ON MORTON.

He Misunderstands the Necessities of the American Farmer.

Whereas, Hon. J. Sterling Morton, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, in a recent address at Chicago during the World's Fair, set out the following as his idea of the "necessities of the American farmer," viz:

"The farmers of America need individualization and development by personal study and investigation. They do not need to pool their thinking faculties and their energies in vast associations, which are too often turned to political rather than to agricultural and domestic purposes.

"Less legislation and more learning, less gregariousness and more individuality, less dependence upon associations with the alliance and the granges, and more self-reliant independence, based upon acquired facts, is a fair statement of the necessities of the American farmer. His present condition, and his future, is assuredly an enviable one, compared with that of all the other pursuits of the people;" and,

Whereas, We believe that it is following such advice that has caused agriculture to be in the condition it is to-day, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union that Mr. Morton entirely misunderstands the necessities of the American farmer or else all other professions and classes of people are entirely wrong when they organize and "pool their intellects," and co-operate for mutual benefit and protection. If individualization would be an element of strength to us, why is it that other classes have not learned it and that Mr. Morton and others of his class do not practice it?

Therefore we declare that the doctrine advanced by Mr. Morton is a false principle, and dangerous to the welfare of the American farmer and therefore to the general welfare of the country.

A RIGHTEOUS DEMAND.

The State Alliance in session in Greensboro, August, 1893, passed the following resolution:

Whereas, The present election laws of North Carolina are so framed as to allow a criminal perversion of the will of the people; and whereas, the purity of the ballot is necessary for the perpetuation of our liberties; therefore

Resolved, That in our election we must have a free ballot and a fair count. We denounce all acts, by whatever party done or attempted, to reverse or thwart the will of the sovereign people of this State, and demand of the next legislature a law which will guarantee a fair election We call upon the press and good men everywhere to join us in this demand.

(tf.)

THE CAUCASIAN

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MARION BUTLER, Editor & Propr.

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TOPEKA AND THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

The city of Topeka, Kansas, received the Alliance with open arms. Committees met the delegates at every train and conducted them to comfortable quarters. The city and the State Alliance entertained the delegates free of charge. Those who have been to every meeting of the National Alliance say that this session was the most harmonious and business-like one they have ever attended. We were pleasantly surprised to learn that the business men of Topeka largely agree with the Alliance on the financial question.

In another issue we will tell our readers some things we learned on the cars going and returning.

WHAT NEW AMENDMENTS?

Below are three editorials clipped from the Raleigh News-Observer-Chronicle of three different issues. This is the first:

"The election law having been amended in regard to registration so as to secure as far as practicable the indentification of the voters, the Third party people are vexing their righteous souls over it. The change displeases them. They do not like to have the voters identified.

"When a man well known in the community comes forward to register, everybody is aware of his right; but when one who is not known to the registar, asks to have his name placed on the book, it is proper for the law to exact from him a particular account of himself—his name in full; and his former place of residence. Who can object to that in reason?

"It is intended to protect against fraud, and only those who are not disinclined to see frauds perpetrated are opposed to the change."

Hold your breath. Did you ever hear anything like it? "Intended to protect against fraud!" What is? The "new amendments" to the election law. What new amendment? F. M. Simmons' secret circular, which, with the help of a Supreme Court Judge, put a new construction on the law. Sam Ashe very innocently asks, "who can object to the provisions of the election law?" Nobody will object to complying with the provisions of the law when they know what is meant and required of all alike. But no citizen now knows what new interpretation may be put on the law and what secret information with the help of the Supreme Court (or rather a part of it) may be sent out to those wearing a certain label before the next election. If we remember correctly the decision of the Supreme Court which was used by Simmons to disfranchise voters, was filed by the court (Judge Avery preparing the decision) in the spring of 1892. But the decision was not certified to the court below and made public till about the time or after Simmons' secret circular had been prepared and sent out. Was it held back on purpose to give the Democratic machine the use of the information or was it an oversight? THE CAUCASIAN would like to hear from Capt. Sam Ashe on this point But whatever the cause or purpose, the result was the same. Thousands of men were disfranchised because they did not know the decision of the court. An old man was in THE CAUCASIAN office a few days ago. He said that he had been living in Wayne county on the same farm for forty years and had voted in every election until the last one. When he went to vote Simmons' secret instructions were sprung on him and he was informed that under the new dispensation he was disfranchised. It was the same law and the same registration that he voted under two years ago. The old gentleman had not stolen anything (not even votes) and had not been convicted of any crime, yet there he stood on the same plane of a penitentiary convict. He did not know and could not know that the Supreme Court had changed the law.

The next clipping is as follows:

"THE CAUCASIAN, foreshadowing the sort of whining complaint its followers are to make this year, harps on the election laws. The provisions of the election law are intended to prevent fraud. THE CAUCASIAN is not in love with those provisions."

The third is like unto it:

"Mr. Marion Butler having returned, we may now expect that he will let loose the dogs of war in earnest and make Rome howl over the new provisions of the election law, which require a man when he registers to give his full name, tell where he lives and where he came from, etc. Mr. Butler doesn't like those provisions. Their object is to identify the voter."

Will Capt. Ashe tell us when these "new provisions" were enacted? If he refers to the information contained in Simmons' secret circular, they will not disfranchise any voter this year for every legal voter will have his full name registered. But if another new trick is sprung, it may disfranchise some. The frauds that every honest voter fears most are those that the law does not provide against. Will Capt. Ashe say that the present law is sufficient to prevent frauds—gross frauds?

AN EDITORIAL THAT IS A DAISY.

We refer to the following from the Charlotte Observer:

The Alabama Populists declared themselves, in the platform adopted by their State convention last week, in favor of "the development of our material resources," and to that end "invite the investment of capital, pledging the enactment of such laws as will afford encouragement and protection to all legitimate interests." It will be time enough for capital to believe this after the laws promised have been enacted. The truth is that this whole Populistic movement is a crusade against capital, and capital is not safe in any State in which it has the whip-hand. Who wants to invest any money in South Carolina, for instance? People have gone out of the State because it has been made too hot to hold them, and the situation would be infinately worse in Alabama if the element which is striving for the mastery there should succeed.

Now in the first place the Charlotte Observer must admit that the declaration in the platform of the Alabama Populists is sound and right. And all right thinking people will say that it ill becomes a man or paper belonging to a party, that has promised everything and has failed to redeem a single pledge, to question the sincerity of the People's party (that has so far kept every pledge to the people) when it makes a declaration and one that is right to the American people.

The Observer says that "It will be time enough to believe the pledges of the laws promised have been enacted." The people are now thinking that they should have judged the Democratic party the same way when it was making such fair promises. But the Democratic party asked for "a chance" to prove that it would do as it promised. The party henchmen are now enjoying the emoluments of a large juicy chance, but the people are not in it. They have been betrayed. The People's party now asks for a chance to show that they will carry out their promises, and the people think it fair and best to give that party a chance, than to entrust their welfare again to a party that have violated every pledge.

In the next place, The Observer says that "the People's party is a crusade against capital and that capital is not safe in a State where it has the whip-hand." This is not only unfair, but it is untrue. It is only *criminal* capital that the People's party makes a fight against, just as any good government punishes and restrains the criminal action of any of its citizens. There is a great deal of difference between a citizen who obeys the laws and uses his influence for the enactment of good laws, and a citizen who breaks the laws, oppresses his neighbors and uses his influence for the enactment of bad laws, class laws—laws that will give him special privileges. The People's party is the champion of the first citizen and believes in checking and restraining the latter citizen or capital. If The Observer champions the latter, then it is an enemy to good government.

It is the organ of monopoly and class interests that always raises the cry that "capital will leave the State or will not come to the State" if such and such special privileges are not given. Where *criminal* capital rules, the people would leave if they could. North Carolina wants only such capital as is willing to stand on the same footing as other citizens. Otherwise capital is a curse. Capital would stay in North Carolina and submit to just laws under the People's party, if it could not find some other State then the people are fool enough to be robbed by capital. And the State that gets capital that runs from just laws, is to be pitied. The following is the concluding paragraph of The Observer's remarkable editorial:

What North Carolinian would feel that his property was safe if the Populists should get possession of this State? Who wants to live under a government the corner-stone of which is hate?

The first question of the above will be answered by the people at the ballot box next fall. The same influence now controls the People's party that controlled the Alliance Legislature of 1891, in a large degree. That Legislature was progressive in every sense. It established an industrial school for girls, it re-established the position of State Geologist, it made an appropriation for the World's Fair and did much to advance the material and industrial interests of the State. Besides it forced much property (owned by "capital") to pay taxes, and herein lies its crime. To the last question asked by The Observer, we will say that the People's party is fighting against the kind of rule "the corner-stone of which is hate." Fighting against such hate and intolerance as was shown by The Observer and the Democratic machine during the last campaign—such hate, spite and meanness as was exhibited by the last Legislature—a Legislature of Democrats—of "straight-outs." If hate is not the proper name for their guiding influence than the superlative of hate must be the word. And Lady Macbeth Caldwell tried to nerve them on to even greater infamy.

Be sure to read the "Official address" issued by the Supreme Council of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. It clearly and sharply defines the relation of the Alliance to political parties. It also sets out the great mission of the Alliance outside of public questions. Read it in every sub lodge meeting.

Subscribe to The Caucasian $1.00 per year.

SIMMONS SEES GROVER.

THEY ORGANIZE A RE-UNION AND SHAKE HANDS OVER THE PUTRIFYING BODY OF THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

THEY LOVE EACH OTHER FOR THE ENEMIES THEY HAVE MADE IN REPUDIATING DEMOCRACY.

A Startling Report that the People Will Demand Ransom's Resignation as Senator.---They Hold Him Responsible for the Repeal of the Sherman Law and the Consequent Distress that Has Followed.---"Steve" Bell, of Alliance Memory, Rewarded At Last; Appointed Timber Agent at the North Pole.---Felicitations For the Editor of The Caucasian.

(From Our Special Correspondent in Washington.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Steve Bell has at last been rewarded for his treachery to the Alliance He was hired by the Democrats in the last campaign to do their dirty work, but they have been in no great hurry to recognize his "eminent enemies." Dr. Sanderlin and Joe Daniels got their plums early in the fruit season, but Steve has been used as doormat. A few days ago the wires were kept hot in notifying him that he had been appointed timber agent among the Indians in Minnesota, where the weather has a standing record of twenty below zero and a thrifty enterprising population of Chippewaas Indians and Polar bears. Failing in their efforts to starve him, the dear Democrats will now try the freezing process, on the irrepressible Gideonite. Ransom, Crawford and Daniels all wired him effusive congratulations, and the next train brought him to Washington. Here he met Bill Long, who went to the Legislature from Warren county by way of illustrating "Simmons' election methods" and they held a re-union. Long told how "Steve" invaded Warren, and by the warts and knots and blisters and corns on his hands proved to the satisfaction of the Warren farmers, that he was their friend and champion. What sort of reception would he get now? some one asked. Long replied that he could safely promise "Steve" a free rail ride out of the county should he be consumed with our irresistable desire to return to Warren during the next campaign. But the Minnesota appointment is the end of "Steve" and the people who knew and estimated him at his true value will soon experience a sensation of lamentation and sorrow. The election of the editor of THE CAUCASIAN as

PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL ALLIANCE distresses and disgruntles some people here beyond expression. Our Alliance representative from North Carolina, who wears broad-cloth and fine linen, and whose coat tail is just two inches longer than Sibley's—the millionaire Pennsylvanian, who invests his congressional salary in barn yard manure and blooded stock—says "I'll be durned if I know how that fellow Butler fools people so." Manifestly some people who keep up their identification with the Alliance organization for the purpose of terrorizing Democrats when they want Alliance votes, are a little sore over Butler's recognition as a leader. But among the broad-minded Populists and Alliancemen, both in the Senate and the House, only expressions of the highest satisfaction are heard. "The selection is a most admirable one in every respect," said Jerry Simpson. "I know Butler," he said, "and he is a brainy, nervy, clean, brave man. The organization will grow and develope under his direction; I am glad of it."

SIMMONS SEES GROVER.

A thick set, Jewish-looking, black-mustached little man was pointed out in the hotel lobby as Simmons, the man so much talked about here as a traitor both to the Alliance and the Democratic party. It seems that everybody wants a piece of his scalp. Republicans and Populists accuse him of cheating in the last election; Democrats charge him with treachery in going back on the Chicago platform and then lying about it; but Senator Vance seems to have a paramount claim on his head. From all accounts the guillotine is ready for the massacre once Vance says the word. Simmons had just returned from the White House and was surrounded by an eager crowd. All that could be prized out of him was that "Grover said that next to his dear Peckham he loved Simmons for the enemies he had made in repudiating that "cowardly make-shift" the Chicago platform. This announcement was greeted by the twittering "cuckoos" who filled the great lobby of the hotel with weird sounds. Simmons was solaced, or at least he didn't look the object, miserable wretch under the shadow of the remorseless guillotine. However it is due to history to say that this stirring incident happened before the rejection of Peckham's nomination by the Senate. Simmons is an interesting subject for a comic valentine, physically, and should the Senate treat him to a dose of Peckham, he will stand for congress in his district. An anti-machine Democrat, Mr. Hale, editor of the Fayetteville Observer, will, it is understood, be the opposition candidate, and Hale's friends say that he will mop the district with him.

A STARTLING REPORT

is current here to the effect that petitions are being circulated in the State demanding Senator Ransom's resignation on account of his vote to repeal the Sherman silver law. People everywhere, it is stated, are eager to sign them, and that every day adds hundreds of names to the remonstrance. A North Carolinian here seemingly well informed about Tar Heel politics, says the remonstrance will be unanimous when the people hear that Ransom voted to confirm Peckham's nomination.

JONATHAN EDWARDS.

WHY PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS NOW?

The gold bug press is now urging the administration to proceed with the public buildings and other improvements in the various large cities. They claim that the government ought to give employment to the idle labor. Why is it that these hireling newspapers that have so heartlessly advocated a gold standard that has brought labor and business to such straights, are now so concerned about the welfare of the laborer? They even favor "paternalism" in the interest of the laborer. We are at the same time told every day that the government is out of money. The people see the trick. These gold bug papers want to get the laborers to demanding that the building of public buildings be commenced, and then they will say that the only way to raise the money is to issue more bonds. They want bonds issued and want to put the laboring people in the position of demanding the further issuing. And even while this is going on Carlisle is preparing for another issue of $50,000,000 bonds.

A BALLOT BOX STUFFER TO WEAR STRIPES.

John Y. McKane, one of the Democratic machine bosses of Kings county, New York, has been tried and convicted for fraud in the late election. The proof was so clear that the party machine could not save him. If he had been a little more careful to cover his tracks in his ballot box stuffing he would now be demanding the position of Collector of Internal Revenue or some other office as pay for his rascality. The sight of Boss McKane behind prison bars ought to be a warning to some of his imitators in North Carolina. In fact if we had an honest election law some of them would now be sharing McKane's fate.

Read Dr. Cyrus Thompson's article on the first page in which he defends the "ballot box stuffers." Also notice the "astonishing statement" which he makes about them being "good men." This article will bear reading twice.

Every few days the daily papers announce that one branch or the other of congress was forced to adjourn for want of a quorum, or at least suspend business till the Sergeant-at-Arms could go out and hunt up about town enough congressmen to make a quorum so business could be transacted. If congress had committed no crimes of commission this alone would be sufficient cause for the people to vote to let these congressmen stay at home hereafter. There are certainly enough good and able men in this country who will attend to the duties of a congressman for $5,000 a year and always be at their post. Here is the country suffering for relief, and yet congressmen when not passing laws to make matters worse are off at horse races and other frolics. But indeed the country would be better off if this congress had never met.

Gov. Lewelling, of Kansas, in his address of welcome to the National Alliance said: "The People's party stands ready to do the bidding of the people." The Governor is right. He has defined the true function of a party. The old parties do not consider themselves the servants of the people, but assume the role of dictator and issue their mandates to the people. If either of the old parties had stood ready to do the bidding of the people, then the People's party would never have been born.

Moody and Sankey, the great revival pair, have been stirring Washington, D. C., from center to circumference. We trust they will be able to pump a little religion into that "cuckoo" congress. If they have the power to cast out devils they may succeed.

Old papers for sale at this office.

Mules and Horses

AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

I have just returned from the Western market, where I have just purchased the nicest and most select stock of Mules and Horses that ever came to Goldsboro.

I HAD GOOD LUCK IN BUYING,

and will positively save you at least from $10.00 to $15.00 a head if you buy from me. I will sell on time or for cash. Don't buy until you see me, as I will surely save you money, as I am bound to undersell.

ASHER EDWARDS,
Goldsboro, N. C.

Feb. 1—4t—2p.

NATIONAL COUNCIL

OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

One of the Most Earnest Meetings in the History of the Organization---Addresses of the President and Others.

[Extracts from Topeka Advocate.]

The Supreme Council of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union convened in Representative Hall, according to previous announcement, on Feb. 6th, at 10 o'clock a. m. President Hanna, of the Kansas State Alliance, presided, and the address of welcome on behalf of the State was delivered by Governor Lewelling. J. F. Willetts welcomed the Council on behalf of the Kansas State Alliance. Responses were made by I. E. Dean, of New York, Mann Page, of Virginia, and President H. L. Loucks, of the Supreme Council.

The afternoon session was devoted to routine work. A committee was appointed on order of business, and another on names of necessary committees to arrange and systemize the business of the session.

In the evening an open meeting was held, at which President Loucks read his annual address. Speeches were also made by Mann Page, of Virginia, and Marion Butler, of North Carolina.

* * *

The committee on Demands and Resolutions unanimously reported the demands adopted one year ago at Memphis, Tenn., and the report was unanimously adopted by the Council,

[On the afternoon of the second day a public women's meeting was held in Topeka. The National Alliance gallantly adjourned and attended.—ED.]

One of the events of public interest on the third day was the adoption of the following preamble and resolution on Secretary Morton presented by Marion Butler, of North Carolina.

[See this resolution in another column.—ED.]

At the afternoon session of the third day a collection was taken up for the monument to be erected at Raleigh, N. C., in memory of the beloved Polk. A resolution was also passed calling on every State Alliance to contribute five cents per member to the memorial fund. The amount collected in cash was $23.75 and $114.75 was pledged. The funds were taken charge of by Bro. Marion Butler, President of the Polk Memorial Association.

A special committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the bond question, and submitted the following at the afternoon session of the fourth day, which was adopted:

Whereas, From the information furnished the public by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States it is evident the expenditures of the government far exceeds its income, and whereas, the business of any man, corporation, company or government so conducted faces inevitable bankruptcy, and whereas, any wise and prudent business man under such conditions would make haste to cut down expenses. Therefore it seems to us that the Secretary of the Treasury should have in his message to congress, recommended that expenditures be reduced as a matter of necessity. But if in his opinion it were better to raise more revenues than to reduce expenses, then it seems to us that the additional revenues should be raised from a source and in such a manner as would be the most equitable and least burdensome to the taxpayers. The Secretary does not recommend economy in the government but recommends borrowing money to raise the funds to make up the deficit in the revenue, and that too, by an issue of interest-bearing bonds.

It is our opinion that there are several ways by which the necessary revenue could be raised without incurring any debt—much less a debt-bearing interest. Therefore be it

Resolved, That in our opinion interest-bearing bonds should never be issued under any circumstances—especially when the credit of the government is amply sufficient to float its debt at par with non-interest-bearing obligations.

The officers were elected after the committees had all reported and were duly installed at the close of the meeting by Bro. Ben Terrell.

After passing suitable resolutions of thanks the Supreme Council adjourned.

Is It You Or He?

"Always voted at his party's call,
And never thought of thinking for himself at all."

—"I shall oppose Simmon's confirmation both on personal and public ground."—VANCE.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Jonathan and His Continent.

By MAX O'RELL (Author of "John Bull and His Island," "John Bull, Jr." Etc.) and JACK ALLYN

Translated by Mme Paul Blouet. Copyrighted by Cassell & Co. New York, and published by special arrangement through the American Press Association

Paul Blouet (Max O'Rell) is a remarkably clever Frenchman, who has devoted his talents mostly to satirizing the Anglo-Saxon race. The book from which the following extracts are made is his latest production, and material for it was gathered during his recent visit to America.

XXIV—COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

Max O'Rell Discusses the Famous Infidel.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has little in common with the rest of his countrymen but the title of colonel. He is a man of about sixty, six feet high and strongly built, a colossus physically and intellectually. The trinity that he worships is the trinity of science: Reason, Observation and Experience.

I never heard Mr. Ingersoll say he did not believe in a God.

Georges Sand said that the fanatic loves God to the exclusion of man. The theories of Col. Ingersoll verge upon fanaticism in the sense that they teach the love of mankind to the exclusion of Him who so loved man. The colonel robs the poor and sorrowing of that which helps them to endure their ills, a belief a better world to come.

Son a Protestant minister, Robert Ingersoll early showed special aptitude for the discussion of theological questions. By the age of sixteen, he had thoroughly studied the Old Testament, and would reason upon it like a doctor of divinity. The father in vain drew Robert's attention to the beauties of the Bible; the son could see little in it.

Mr. Ingersoll lives in one of the handsome houses on Fifth avenue. His family consists of his wife and two lovely daughters, Athens and Venice, as an American whom I met at Col. Ingersoll's used to call them.

Authors, artists, journalists, may be met at the colonel's charming Sunday evenings. About 11 at night, when all but the intimate friends of the family have left, these latter draw around their host and entice him to talk upon one of his favorite subjects, while they listen with avidity. He knows his Shakespeare as thoroughly as the Bible. He adores Wagner, whom he sets even above Beethoven. I mention this to prove once more that we have all our little faults.

I was present one evening at a meeting of the Nineteenth Century club to hear a discussion on "The Poetry of the Future." Col. Ingersoll was to have taken part in it, but was obliged to excuse himself at the eleventh hour. The president immediately telegraphed to a well known minister, asking him to take the colonel's place.

"I distinctly decline to take Col. Ingersoll's place in this world or the next," exclaimed the recipient of the telegram, as soon as he had read it. The reverend gentleman nevertheless took part in the evening's debate, and when he repeated his repartee to the audience, was greeted with hearty laughter and applause.

XXV—IN THE MATTER OF JUSTICE.

The American System Wittily Handled, and on the Whole Complimented.

Nothing is more simple than an American court of justice. Four walls innocent of decoration of any kind, a few plain chairs or benches. No uniforms, no robes, no wigs, no trumpets, no liveried ushers.

As in England, the accused is not allowed speech. If he has questions to put, his counsel is at his side, and speaks for him. It is the counsel who examine and cross examine the witnesses, and plead before the jury. The judge presides, and does nothing more.

The accused is provided with a chair in the middle of the room, almost in the midst of the public. Several times I was obliged to ask some one present:

"Which of all those people is the prisoner?"

An American trial is completely shorn of parade. It is simply a man appearing before his townsmen to plead guilty to a misdeed or to prove his innocence of it; it is a family wash, if I may be allowed the expression.

One day, after having been introduced to a presiding judge, I was asked by him to take a seat at his side, so as to hear and see better all that went on.

Simplicity goes further still occasionally.

An accused, having one day got up and begun to apostrophize his judge in anything but polite terms, that representative of justice left his seat, took off his coat, made for the man, and gave him a sound drubbing; then, resuming his seat, he said to the lawyers:

"The incident, which has just occurred, has nothing to do with the case that we have to consider. As a man, I have given him a thrashing. As a judge, I will now proceed with his case; please go on."

This magistrate summed up in most impartial fashion, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The population of a town feel dishonored by the perpetration of a crime in their midst. Every one is on the alert to catch the criminal. An assassin is tracked in the woods with bloodhounds and guns, like a wild beast; if he is discovered and offers a very obstinate resistance, a bullet is lodged in his body.

When a crime has produced a violent sensation in a town, and it is feared the criminal may not be judged there with impartiality, he is taken to a distance, out of the way of prejudices, to be tried. This is a curious contrast with lynch law.

In England and France, a jury only pronounces upon the innocence or guilt of the accused.

The American juries not only decide the question of a prisoner's culpability or innocence, but themselves pronounce sentences.

"We find," they say, "that the prisoner is guilty of such and such a crime in the first degree, or in the second degree, etc., and we therefore sentence him to such and such punishment." If they don't say so, it amounts to the same; their verdict involves a certain punishment, no more.

Something which is much to be blamed, I think, is the procrastination of American justice. By going the right way to work, a condemned criminal may often succeed in getting his case to be tried again and again.

In case of murder, what good can it do to keep a poor wretch, that it is decided to hang, in prison for a year or more? It is adding torture to death penalty.

If that were only all.

Jonathan is such a philanthropist that he with difficulty makes up his mind to execute a fellow creature, even legally. So, when he has kept a year in prison a criminal, whom he is at last forced to hang, he leads him to the scaffold, puts a rope round his neck, jerks him up in the air, and manages to take twelve or sixteen minutes dispatching him.

This is philanthropy with a vengeance, and it is to be hoped that execution by electricity, which has just been adopted by New York state, will put an end to such sickening proceedings.

DOCTORS often fail TO Cure.

Eminent specialists are consulted in vain, change of scene and climate have no effect. Your case seems hopeless. Do not Despair. The ELECTROPOISE cures such cases. Read the testimony of North Carolina's best citizens.

Electropoise (TRADE MARK) "Cures when all else fails."

Rev. R. C. Beaman, of DURHAM, says "he has used the Electropoise with marked benefit, and would not be without it."

Mr. Ralph D. Williams, DURHAM, N. C., says: "The Electropoise cured me of BRIGHT'S DISEASE."

"Be wise with your fellows." WRITE US.

ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO., Washington, D. C.

IMPORTANT!

When farm products are low and money scarce, you can't afford to take chances on Fertilizer.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET ONLY THE BEST. THE BEST, IN THE END IS ALWAYS CHEAPEST.

The N. C. Alliance Fertilizers Are the Best.

For four years nothing has equaled them in field results.

THEY ARE USED BY MORE GOOD FARMERS THAN ANY FERTILIZERS SOLD IN THE STATE. WE GUARANTEE THE STANDARD FULLY MAINTAINED.

We will try to keep them in store at prominent Rail Road points.

If there are none at your depot, get your sub-agent to order them direct from the Durham Fertilizer Company, Durham, N. C., or Mr. W. H. Worth, S. B. A., Raleigh, N. C.

Feb. 1—3ms.

POLK MONUMENT.

LET EVERY REFORMER CONTRIBUTE TO BUILD IT.

Take Up Collections at Every Meeting.

THE CAUCASIAN's fund for the monument now stands as follows:

Collected at State meeting, 1893,	$35.95
Am't received before that time,	30.50
D. W. Lindsay,	50
THE CAUCASIAN,	10.00
Westville Alliance	2.00
Gum Neck Alliance	3.00
Lucoma Alliance, No. 1031	2.00
Iredell Alliance,	5.00
E. Godwin, Dobbinsville, N. C.	1.00
Carr's Alliance, No. 1404	5.00
Wm. A. Broughton, from Alliances in Georgia,	33.48
Cleveland Sub Alliance, No. 588	2.25
Swift Creek Alliance	2.50
Lincoln county Alliance	10.00
Farm Hill Alliance, No. 243,	6.10
Clubfoot Alliance, No. 1924,	3.00
Catawba County Alliance,	5.00
Bethlehem Alliance, No. 1048,	80
Cove Alliance, No. 793,	2.00
Stantonburg Alliance, N. C.	1.00
Rockingham county Farmers' Alliance,	10 00
J. M. Haynes,	.25
S. W. Crowder,	.25
Joe King	.25
W. H. Davis	.25
A. J. Hudson	.50

Collection at National Alliance, Topeka, Kansas, $23.75, Contributed by the following parties:

Mrs. R. A. Southworth, Denver, Col.	$ 3.00
Mr. R. A. Southworth, Denver, Col.	5.00
E. W. Crum, Burlingame, Kansas	1.00
J. W. McCreasey, Baker, Kan.	5.00
Jas. M. Williams, Home, Kan.	2.00
J. H. McDowell, Union City, Tennessee	1.00
T. J. Ogilvie, Nashville, Tenn.	1.00
L. H. Griffith, Atlantic, Iowa,	5.00
W. L. Delano, Ottawa, Kan.	.25
David Winkles	.25
J. D. Hardy, Heawatha, Kan.	.25

In addition to the above paid in cash, pledges amount to $114.75 were handed in to be paid inside of six months.

We will publish in this column each week the contributions sent in.

In addition to our contribution of $10, we will out of every club of ten cash subscribers sent in at one time, we will place one dollar to this fund and give the sender of the club credit for same. [tf.]

A VETERAN'S VERDICT.

The War is Over. A Well-known Soldier, Correspondent and Journalist Makes a Disclosure.

Indiana contributed her thousands of brave soldiers to the war, and no state bears a better record in that respect than it does. In literature it is rapidly acquiring an enviable place. In war and literature Solomon Yewell, well known as a writer as "Sol," has won an honorable position. During the late war he was a member of Co. M, 3d. N. Y. Cavalry and of the 13th Indiana Infantry Volunteers. Regarding an important circumstance he writes as follows:

"Several of us old veterans here are using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, Heart Cure and Nerve and Liver Pills, all of them giving splendid satisfaction. In fact, we have never used remedies that compare with them. Of the Pills we must say they are the best combination of the qualities required in a preparation of their nature we have ever known. We have none but words of praise for them. They are the outgrowth of a new principle in medicine, and tone up the system wonderfully. We say to all, try these remedies." Solomon Yewell, Marion, Ind., Dec. 5, 1892.

These remedies are sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles $5, express prepaid. They positively contain neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

Sold by All Druggists. aug. 10-2p

PUBLIC SPEAKING AND PICNIC DINNER.

Hon. F. D. Koonce will address the public generally at Cypress Creek, Duplin county, on Saturday, March 10th, 1894, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Let everybody come and bring well filled baskets, and we will spend a pleasant and profitable day together and have a merry, good time.

JACOB JAMES,
M. M. MANNING,
NICANOR JAMES,
Committee.

More Than She Asked For.—Mrs. Spooney—Will you love me just as much darling, when I am old?"

Mr. Spooney—"More, Lydia; you won't be so silly then!"

MARKETS.

GOLDSBORO.

(Country Produce.)

Cotton, (middling)	7
" (good middling)	7 a 7¼
Hams,	10
Sides,	9
Shoulders,	9 to 11
Lard,	10to 11
Fodder,	60 a 65
Corn,	55 a 60
Meal,	60 a 65
Peas	40 a 50
Peanuts,	60 a 80
Oats,	45 a 50
Eggs,	a 10
Chickens,	20 a 25
Beeswax,	20 a 22
Potatoes,	35 to 50

CLINTON.

(Reported by C. P. JOHNSON.)

Cotton	6 7-8
Turpentine, Dip	$1.60
" Hard	1.00
Corn,	40 a 50
Peas,	40 a 55
Bacon,	10 a 12½
Chickens,	15 a 20
Eggs,	a 12
Beeswax,	18 a 22
Butter,	20 a 25
Lard,	13 a 14
Fodder,	a 75
Flour	3 00 a 5 50
Hides,	5 a 6
Salt, per sack	60 cts
Seed Oats	55

WILMINGTON.

(Naval Stores.)

Spirits Turpentine, quiet	28½
Strained Rosin, firm,	90
Good Strained,	95
Tar, steady,	95
Turpentine, (crude) firm, hard,	1 10
Yellow Dip,	1 80
Virgin,	1 80

RALEIGH.

(Cotton.)

Good Middling	7¾
Strict Middling,	7½
Middling,	7¼
Stains,	
Tinges,	

Market weak.

A Fine Stallion for Sale.

A dark bay Tom Bacon Stallion, two years and ten months old, weight 860 pounds. Terms reasonable. See or address IRA BLAND, Harrell's Store, N. C.

Feb. 15—4t—2p.

A Fancy Horse.

Speed 2:50 Guaranteed.

A fine Abdalah horse, four years old, weight 900 pounds. For sale by E. Williamson, Clinton, N. C. For further information address George Bennett, horse trainer, Goldsboro, N. C. Feb. 8—4t—2p.

A Good New Piano for $165.

I am now selling good new Upright Pianos for $165.00. These Pianos have been thoroughly tested in colleges where they have been "banged on" by the practice of pupils for three years and are in perfect order. Three years use in a college is equal to twenty-five years in a private family. Am selling good Organs for $65.00. Write me for testimonials, &c.

J. S. LENNARD,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 26—1y—2p.

THE CAUCASIAN.
GOLDSBORO, N. C., FEB. 22, '94.

WAYNE COUNTY.

LOOK AT THE LABEL.

On your paper. Do not look for the "blue cross" any more. We have put our list in mailing type. Your name is on a printed label with the date when your subscription expires. Be sure to send your renewal (if you want the paper another year) at least a week before your subscription expires.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Atlantic Electropoise Co.—Doctors often fail to cure.

J. W. Lee—Valuable information.

☞ We wish to request our readers when writing to any of the above companies to say that you saw the advertisement in THE CAUCASIAN.

There is real need of the names of our streets at the crossings. Our teachers find it difficult often to learn where pupils live, and it is impossible to direct a stranger in Goldsboro. We doubt if any other towns in North Carolina of equal size—or even half as large—is similarly situated.—Round Table.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger gives the following account of the marriage of Mr. Walter E. Borden, Goldsboor, and Miss Mattie Fuller, of Raleigh, which occurred, Feb. 14. "This afternoon at the residence of Judge Thomas C. Fuller in this city his daughter, Miss Mattie, was married to Mr. Walter E. Borden, assistant cashier of the Bank of Wayne, Goldsboro. There were no attendants. Rev Dr. Daniel, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, performed the ceremony. All the family of Judge Fuller assembled at the wedding. The Bridal presents were both numerous and handsome. Mr. and Mrs. Borden left this afternoon for New York."

Between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock Saturday morning, fire was discovered in the kitchen of the Kennon hotel. The alarm was immediately sounded, and notwithstanding the severe cold, the firemen were prompt to respond to the call and hastened to the scene of action. The fire department did effective work and soon had the blaze under control, and at daybreak entirely extinguished. The flames did no further damage than to the wood work of the kitchen. Certainly a word of praise is but just to the firemen, whose prompt and effective work averted, what might have been, a serious conflagration.

NEW GOLDSBORO ADVERTISERS.

Messrs. Best & Thompson, at the "double store," call your attention to their several lines of fertilizers. They are reliable business men and you can depend upon their guarantee. They also carry line of shoes, dry goods, a full line of groceries. Call to see them.

A WEEK'S NEWS

GATHERED FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE WORLD

And Briefly Told For the Readers of The Caucasian.

Killed His Daughter's Lover.

A special to the Ashville Citizen from Marshall, says: Willis Morgan, a brother of Deputy Sheriff Jesse Morgan, of Buncombe county, was shot and instantly killed at Marshall, Madison county, by G. R. Sams, a brother-in-law of M. E. Carter, collector of internal revenue for this district. Willis Morgan was courting Sams' daugher and had been ordered off the place. He persisted last night in forcing himself upon the premises of Sams with the result stated.

New Supreme Court Justice.

President Cleveland on Monday nominated Senator White, of Louisiana, for Associate Justice of the United States. The Senate which had just refused to confirm Hornblower and Peckham at once confirmed the nomination. White is a gold bug and one of the "cuckoo" Senators.

Peckham Rejected.

Wm H. Peckham nominated by the President for Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court has meet the fate of Hornblower. The Senate on last Friday rejected the nomination by a vote of 41 to 32. Senator Ransom of course voted with the "cuckoos."

A Mistake.

Judge Read, of Raleigh, still lives. THE CAUCASIAN is glad to announce that he is improving. The announcement of his death in last issue was a mistake.

Governor Carr has ordered a special term of Cumberland Superior Court, for criminal cases only, to begin April 16th, Judge Bryan to preside.

Boss McKane, the ballot-box stuffer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., gets six years in the penitentiary.

JONATHAN EDWARDS' CORRESPONDENCE.

(Special to THE CAUCASIAN)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16th.—Cleveland was in Thomas Benton's mind when he said, nearly sixty years ago: "We must look forward to the time when the public revenues will be doubled, when the civil and military officers of the Federal Government will be quadrupled, when its influence over individuals will be multiplied to an indefinite extent, when the nomination of a President can carry any man through the Senate, and his recommendation can carry any measure through the two houses of congress, when the principle of public action will be reduced to this: The President wants my vote and I want his patronage I will vote as he wishes and he will give me the offices I wish for. What will this be but the government of one man?"

From the beginning of his administration what has been Cleveland's methods but the highwayman's demand of stand and deliver. Hardly has an appointment been made that was not inspired by petty revenge or was the result of a bargain. It has been the rule of the administration to reward "traitors" and "renegades." It has been the brutal policy of the administration to resent and defy decent Democratic opinion. When the Senate rejected Hornblower's nomination for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, it was expected that a halt would be called in the Administration's autocratic policy; but far from it. Peckham's nomination immediately followed. Besides being notoriously unfit, his integrity was successfully assailed; it was clearly established that he had bolted the Democratic nomination in New York; that he had organized an opposition movement; that a powerful railroad lobby was urging his confirmation. It was indisputably shown that he is a bad-tempered, ill-bred, course man. Yesterday, after a two days' executive session, the Senate rejected his nomination by the decisive vote of 32 to 41. As analyzed the vote shows that 23 Democrats were bribed or otherwise influenced to vote for confirmation. Among this number is found the name M. W. Ranson. Vance, being absent, paired with a Republican, and is recorded as voting his convictions. To any one else but Cleveland such a defeat would be humiliating, but it will make very little impression on him. The next nomination may be still more obnoxious. No doubt Thomas Benton turned in his grave when the vote was taken yesterday on the Peckham nomination.

* * *

The Peckham business and the appointment of postmasters at Durham, Reidsville, Concord; the renewal of of the collector of customs at Wilmington and the appointment of Consul General at Shanghai, was simply a coincidence, of course. These appointments had been "hung up" for months, and only a few days previous, inquiry at the State Department indicated that the Shanghai appointment had been slated for another State. The collector of customs at Wilmington was removed without cause. People enjoy the right to apply their own construction to the facts. Bad as Peckham is, unfit as he is, bolter and disorganizer as he was shown to be, no doubt it was Ransom's purpose to vote with the Administration for his confirmation, without regard to the coincident patronage mentioned. His name stands conspicuously on the "black list" and doubtless he glories in the achievement.

* * *

How this will affect his desperate efforts to save Simmons is the question that now agitates his powerful mind. He must see in the anti-Administration vote the utter hopelessness of Simmons' case, and all the talk about "Simmons' feeling absolutely safe" is the veriest bluster and bluff. Such statements can serve one purpose and that is to mislead and deceive those who may aspire to succeed him. As "these heavy lines" are written, he is "a dead cock in the pit." Reports affecting Senator Vance's health and the statement in circulation here, that he will simply submit a protest against Simmons, may be put down as utterly groundless. Simmons' hopes and expectations are about as substantial as these Washington concocted reports.

* * *

Ransom stands between Simmons and resignation. A suggestion from him and his resignation, which has already been prepared, would go instantly to the President. But he knows too well what such a step means to him. It makes his re-election the Democratic issue in the State, and it is this above all things he most devoutly hopes to avoid. Delay can do no harm. It may offer the possibility of extrication. By some cruel fatality he may yet win. Not an entirely unexpected event would change the aspect of things. It would fill the State with mourning and lamentation, but it would mean success to the "machine." Its manipulators are eager to rally around Ransom and make "bossism" the machine battle-cry in the next election, but the "boss" sees the madness of such a disastrous policy. To prevent such an issue is now the one engrossing thought that disturbs and disquiets him. Anxiety and perplexity are whitening his beard and deepening the lines in his dark, handsome face. Mortal man is hardly equal to the load he is now carrying with such a juanty air of indifference.

* * *

Alabama initiates the Populist movement in the nomination of Kolb as the People's candidate for Governer. Col. Crandel, editor of the National View, who was present, says the convention was a magnificent vindication of popular rights. Its spirit and personnel, he says, was a grand inspiration which will nerve and enthuse the movement to a splendid victory. He confidently predicts that Kolb will sweep the State by an overwhelming vote. Alabama Democrats here who can be induced to discuss the situation at all, say that the outlook is not propitious for the Democratic ticket. The repeal of of the Sherman law, and the Democratic policy of free iron and free coal, leaves the party not an inch of fighting ground. What they most deplore and dread is the overshadowing issue of honest elections. They fully realize that the people are no longer to be trifled with in this vital matter. Democratic congressmen have already surrendered. Oates, seeing a re-election impossible, offers to sacrifice himself as the Democratic candidate for Governor. It will be a red-hot campaign to the finish and besides the election of Kolb, it is predicted that the result will retire the entire congressional delegation. The People's leaders are able and courageous men and the rank and file of the movement is enthusiastic and determined.

* * *

The Populist and Alliance leaders in congress felicitate the Editor of THE CAUCASIAN on his election as President of the National Farmers' Alliance. They know him, esteem him highly, and express the highest gratification of his advancement, believing that his administration will materially strengthen the Alliance movement in the Southern States. The "machine" and the "cuckoos" contemplate the event with miserable forebodings. To them it means the sturdy growth of the independent movement in the State. Incidently and anxiously they discuss "Butler's election to the United States Senate as Ransom's successor." Coming just at the time when the breach between Ransom and Vance has widened into an impassable gulf, the "cuckoos" shrieks very much like a frightened bird.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Reading notices will be inserted in this column for 10 cents per line for each insertion.

MULES AND HORSES AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

The remainder of my Mules and Horses I will sell at a great sacrifice. Come at once and save money.

ASHER EDWARDS.

Any one wishing to purchase Mules for cash or on time, I will save them from $20.00 to $25.00 a head.

Feb. 8-3t.] JOSEPH EDWARDS.

A good milch cow for sale. Address B., care CAUCASIAN office.

Now Is The Time

To put THE CAUCASIAN in the hands of every voter who was deceived by the Democratic party in the last campaign. THE CAUCASIAN was right then and is right now, and it they read it, they will see it and act accordingly.

Our Washington letter last week gave the gist of the Vance and Simmons controversy so concisely that we decided not to publish their letters. But we have received a number of letters asking us to publish what Vance said in full. So we publish it in this issue. See fourth page.

Reuben F. Kolb, who has been nominated for Governor of Alabama by the People's party, will surely carry the State from present indications. He claims that he was defrauded out of the election before. The people of Alabama will not submit to ballot-box stuffing this time.

When You

Spend a day getting voters to read THE CAUCASIAN, you are doing your country a service. One day's work for THE CAUCASIAN NOW, is worth to the reform cause as much as two days' in campaign work next fall.

We call the attention of the public to the resolution of the National Alliance on Secretary Morton's speech. It is the only resolution we have seen that strikes at the real point in his speech.

The New Berne Fair is in progress this week. The State's Chicago exhibit arrived there and was arranged in its alloted place last Thursday. It is a unique fair and attracting wide attention.

ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.

O'er every land, in every age
Some curse of creed or human ban
Has controvened the rights of man,
E'en now some subtle power
Enthrones the wrong, exalts the knave,
While idlers reign and toilers slave.

Alliance Meeting in Wayne County.

At a regular meeting of Salem Alliance, No. 513, Feb. 3rd, 1894, the following proceedings were adopted:

In the order of business the chair appointed C. H. Brogden, T. E. Hodgin and I. P. Andrews, a committee to report suitable resolutions in regard to the death of Bro. Erastus Ham, who was a member of Salem Alliance, and who has been called from time to eternity in the 45th year of his age.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unaniously adopted:

Whereas, Our esteemed and worthy brother, Erastus Ham, has been removed by death from the scenes of this world to the blissful abodes of a never ending eternity, to live forever with the holy angels of God in glory. And with this faith and hope we deem it due to his many good qualities as a citizen and a christian, to place on record our sincere respect for his memory and deep regret for his loss. Amongst his friends and acquaintances he was esteemed for his moral qualities as a man of truth and probity. He was frank and sincere in all his intercourse with his fellow men, and valued true friendship as a thing beyond price. As a christian his life was a pattern of piety, and was truly humble and devout, and we have no doubt he tried to live according to the teachings of Almighty God, and in hope of everlasting life in heaven. Therefore,

Resolved, That by the death of Brother Erastus Ham the church to which he belonged has lost a devout member, his relatives a true and affectionate friend, the Alliance one of its earliest members, and the community has lost a good citizen.

Resolved, That these proceedings be spread upon the minutes of Salem Alliance, and that a copy be sent to THE CAUCASIAN and the Progressive Farmer, requesting them to publish the same in their excellent and valuable papers.

W. H. ANDREWS, Pres.
C. H. BROGDEN, Act'g Sec.

Alliance Speaking.

Marion Butler will speak at Cobbs School House (Duplin county) on Saturday, March 3rd, at 10 o'clock a. m., and at Thunder Swamp (near Mt. Olive) in the evening of the same day.

The Right Thing.

Iona, N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—At a regular meeting of Iona Alliance, No. 4, held Feb. 10th, 1894, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1st, That we condemn the act of Secretary Carlisle issuing and selling U. S. interest-bearing bonds.

Resolved 2nd, That we recommend the issuing of non-interest-bearing treasury notes direct to the people in amount sufficient to relieve the present depressed financial condition of the country.

Resolved 3rd, That we request the Progressive Farmer, THE CAUCASIAN and Populist to publish the above resolutions.

N. T. ANDREWS, Pres.
J. P. THOMPSON, Sec.

Important to Secretaries of County Alliances.

County secretaries who have not sent in their reports are requested to do so at once. Be sure and send names and addresses of sub-secretaries of Alliances in working order. No price list or other matter will be sent to any sub unless the county secretary gives the names and addresses. Any county having no county organization the subs can report direct to me. This is important as the State Executive Committee have instructed the State Secretary and Business Agent as above.

Fraternally,
W. S. BARNES,
Sec.-Treas. N. C. F. S. A,

ALLIANCE SPEAKING.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:—Please publish the following appointments for Wilson county. I will speak to the Alliance and public generally at the following times and places:

Toisnot Alliance, Monday, March 5th, 1894.

Thompson's Alliance, Tuesday, March 6th.

Bloomery Alliance, Wednesday, March 7th.

Red Oak Grove Alliance, Thursday, March 8th.

Pleasant Grove Alliance, Friday, March 9th.

Rockridge Alliance, Saturday, March 10th, 12 o'clock.

Springhill Alliance, Monday, March 12th, 12 o'clock.

Munfords X Roads Alliance, Tuesday, March 13th.

Lucama Alliance, Wednesday, March 14th.

Black Creek Alliance, Thursday, March 15th.

Stantonsburg Alliance, Friday, March 16th.

Saratoga Alliance, Saturday, March 17th, 2 o'clock, p. m.

New Hope Alliance, Saturday 17th at 6 o'clock, p. m.

Hour of speaking at other places will be arraigned by the different Alliances.

Progressive Farmer please copy.

J. D. MEARS,
Lecturer Wilson County Alliance.

Meeting State Ex. Com.

The Ex. Com. of the State Alliance will meet in Raleigh on Thursday, March 8th.

ALLIANCE BUSINESS MEETING.

The State Alliance Business Agency will be represented at the following times and places by Bro. S. Otho Wilson. He will carry samples, and talk to the brethren about how to buy their guano and other supplies, and how to sell their products, including the best way to make money out of the poultry yard:

Oxford Thursday, Feb. 22, 12 m.
Roxboro Friday, Feb. 23, 11 am.
Hillsboro Saturday Feb. 24 12 m.
Graham, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 11 a. m.
Reidsville, Wednesday, Feb. 28, 11 a. m.
Lexington, Thursday, March 1, 11 a. m.
Statesville, Friday, March 2, 11 a. m.
Newton, Saturday, March 3, 11 a. m.
Lenoir, Monday, March 5, 11 a. m.
Morganton, Tuesday, March 6, 11 a. m.
Marion, Wednesday, March 7, 11 a. m.
Marshall, Thursday, March 8, 11 a. m.
Asheville, Friday, March 9, 11 a. m.

Brother Wilson will give you directions how to pack and ship eggs, dress and ship poultry, and other information about our industry that our brethren everywhere should hear and heed.

Every member of the Alliance that can do so, should be present at one of these meetings.

W. H. WORTH, S. B. A.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CLUB.

EDITOR THE CAUCASIAN:

We met at Stoney Creek church Feb. 3rd, 1894, and organized a People's party club which we call Stoney Creek People's party club, No. 1, being the first organized. We start out with 29 members, officered as follows: President, P. H. Spence; vice-president, J. S. Worrell; secretary, R. L. Pate; treasurer, J. W. Lancaster. Our next meeting will be Feb. 17th, at 3 o'clock p. m. Dr. J. E. Person will be with us at our next meeting and the public are invited. Stoney Creek is alive and will be heard from in the future.

J. S. WORRELL, secty. pro tem.

WANTED!—To hear a Democratic speech, said speech to be delivered in the same manner of those that were declaimed in '92. We will help pay the expenses of the speaker and advertise time and place of speaking free of charge. For further particulars, apply to this office.

Prof. Oscar J. Peterson, late principal of the Burgaw High School, has been called to the chair of mathematics in the North Texas Baptist University.

The office of the North Carolina Baptist, at Fayetteville, was almost totally destroyed by fire last week.

Last week silver bullion went still lower under the manipulations of the gold trust. At the same time cotton went down below 7 cents and wheat went to the lowest point that it has been in 77 years.

WOMEN ARE QUICK

to appreciate a good thing. Every good housekeeper has longed for some NEW shortening, better and more healthful than has heretofore been known. COTTOLENE fills this long felt want, and this explains why when once used all good cooks continue to use COTTOLENE.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

Planting Time
HAS COME.

You can find a large stock of LANDRETHS fresh Garden Seed; Yellow, Red and White Onion Sets, Peas and Beans at our store.

LANDRETHS ARE THE BEST.

Garden Seed by the paper or by the ounce.

We have left a few bushels of Extra Early Peas, which we will close out at cost. Our Prices are the lowest, so give us a call.

Miller's Drug Store,
Feb. 1-1y.] Goldsboro, N. C.

Valuable Information

I have a sure preventative for protecting fruit and fruit trees by applying a simple chemical combination, three cents worth of which will protect one tree. Any one can prepare and apply it. Also a plan for a portable rail fence—no post to set—one half cost, one half material and more durable than ordinary rail fencing. Need buy nothing but nails. Will mail to any address full receipt for either for one dollar, or receipt for both for $1.50. Address,

J. W. LEE,
Harrell's Store, N. C.
Feb. 22—4t.

ALLIANCE SEED CO.
505, & 507, Broad Street.
Lock Box 26.
Gove City, Kansas.
The cheapest reliable Seed House in the U. S. Pkts, 2 to 3 cts each, other seeds cheap in proportion. Warranted to be pure and fresh. Send for catalogue of Garden Flower Field, & Tree seeds. Planet, Jr. Tools &ect. Send stamp for free sample pkt. Try our seeds and you will use no other.
Feb. 1—6t.

FOR THE RUPTURED
DUNN'S AIR PAD ELASTIC BELT TRUSS IS THE BEST.
Can be worn day and NIGHT with perfect comfort, cool and clean. Any one can fit it. All Trusses Guaranteed. Sent by mail or express prepaid on receipt of price $2.50. Sealed circulars sent on application.
HAUSSMANN & DUNN 211 Madison St., Chicago.
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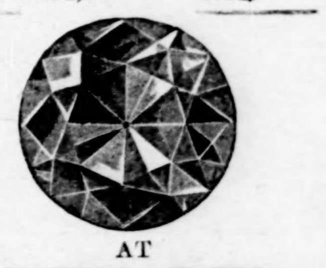

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NOTICE.

Having bualified as administrator of the estate of B. B. Jordan, deceased, all persons holding claims against said estate are notified to present them for payment by the first day of February, 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. G. A. SUTTON, Admr.
Jan. 16th 1894. Jan18-6w

TRAVELERS Wanted: Faithful gentleman or lady to travel representing established house. SALARY $78.00 and expenses, with increase. Enclose reference and self-addressed stamped envelope, THE DOMINION Co., Chicago. Feb. 8—4t.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our goods by samples to the wholesale and retail trade, sell on sight to every business man or firm; liberal salary, money advanced for advertising and expenses. Permanent position. Address with stamp, KING MFG. CO., A 68 Chicago, Ill.

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ALBERT ASKEY, Ridott, Ill.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Young Folks' Post Office.

Bethel, N. C., Feb. 12th, '94.

Mr. Editor:—I'll not say anything about my age as that is intended for the girls who don't mind telling their age, but as I am deeply interested in the young folks' column, will ask a few questions as I thought I might put some else thinking a little more, or as much as I thought last week, on some of the questions asked.

Questions—Where was Sarah buried and how old was she when she died? What was Abraham's second wife's name? Will some one tell the burial places of all the Apostles? How many verses in the Old Testament and in the New Testament? How many times does the word "Jehovah" occur in the Bible?

Answer—Jefferson said of James Monroe, "If his soul were turned inside out, not a spot would be found on it."

For fear of the waste basket, will close by saying, work for THE CAUCASIAN.

Alice V. Carson.

Burgaw, N. C., Feb. 10, 1894.

Mr. Editor:—I think you are very kind in giving the young folks' a corner so they can write for each other's amusement and instruction, so I will write a little letter but am afraid my miserable script will find its way to the waste basket. I am going to school and I love my teacher and will do all in my power to please him. I will send you a charade that will give his name and I want some little cousin to tell it:

My 1st is in head but not in brain,
My 2nd is in ache but not in pain,
My 3rd is in necessity but not in fear,
My 4th is in day but not in year,
My 5th is in evening but not in night,
My 6th is in both wrong and right,
My 7th is in song but not in tune,
My 8th is not in midday but is in noon,
My 9th is in night but not in day,
My 10th is in cheerfullness but not in play,
My 11th is in old but not in new,
My 12th is in boil but not in stew,
And my last you will find at the end of time.

I will close by saying hurrah for THE CAUCASIAN and its noble editor.

Robert W. Player.

Columbia, N. C., Feb. 4, '94.

Mr. Editor:—As I have not seen any letter in the children's corner from this county I will write a short one. I am a girl fourteen years old. I delight in going to school, my favorite study is history and next geography.

I have two brothers, one thirteen and the other eleven years old. They both go to school; the oldest is very fond of arithmetic. Papa has been taking your paper about one year. I like the "Young folks' postoffice" very much, but I am afraid my letter will go in the waste basket, if it does not I will answer W. T. Gardner's question. The Sahara is the largest desert in the world; it reaches from the Atlantic Ocean on the west to the Nile on the east, and is nearly two-thirds the size of the United States.

Questions—Of what do the Japanese make their houses?

How did the natives of Venezuela originally build their houses?

Where do many of the people live in boats?

In what zone are the most powerful and intelligent nations found?

What were General Wolfe's last words?

Answers—Out of the eater came forth food, and out of the strong came forth sweetness.

Jacob was John's grandfather.

Success to THE CAUCASIAN.

Yours truly,
Aline Owens.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CLUBS.

The rules and regulations for governing the organization of the People's Party Club are as follows:

First, There shall be neither fees, dues, signs, grips, pass-words, or obligation in a Club.

Second, Clubs may be started in any locality by any reputable person, and organize with five or more members.

Third, The meetings of the clubs shall be public. Those who are not members should be invited to attend. Those who attend should be urged to join.

Fourth, The conditions of membership shall be opposition to the financial policy of Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party and a promise to vote with the People's Party to secure a legislature next fall that will give the people a free ballot and fair count.

Fifth, Each club shall have a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. In all other matters each club may make its own rules and regulations.

Sixth, As soon as a club is organized the Secretary should fill out the following blank and send at once to Marion Butler, Goldsboro, N. C.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CLUB.

County..............................

Township..............................

Name of Club..............................

No. of Members..............................

President..............................

P. O..............................

Secretary..............................

P. O..............................

Write very plain the names and postoffice address of the President and Secretary. I will send a communication for consideration at the second meeting of your club.

MARION BUTLER,
Chm'n People's Party State Ex. Com.

State papers please copy.

HOUSEHOLD ACCIDENTS.

The Proper Treatment of Slight Wounds and Scratches.

A slight cut or abrasion of the hand, or a slight burn, may become a serious matter if it is totally neglected. Where the skin is torn or cut, it is desirable in the first place that the wound should bleed freely. Cases of lockjaw are of rare occurrence where this is the case, and a very slight wound of the hand or foot has been known to produce this dangerous malady where bleeding did not follow.

One of the greatest dangers lies in a wound of a kitchen knife, which may have held impure matter, and even from the scratch of a pin, and fatal cases of blood-poisoning have frequently resulted from so simple a cause. Absolute cleanliness, therefore, is necessary in the treatment of such a wound. After the wound has bled a little it should be washed with perfectly clean water. That which has been boiled is best for the purpose, and there is no harm in using a little carbolic acid in the proportion of a drop or two to a quart of water.

Do not attempt to stanch bleeding by the use of cobwebs, which are naturally dirty and full of impure germs, but use a little lint and a clean cotton or linen cloth. These should be always kept in the houses for use in case of such accidents. A trustworthy druggist will always supply some preparation of carbolic acid, properly weakened for household use. Even household ammonia, though it is painful at first, is recommended as a mild way of cauterizing a simple wound. A thick paste of equal parts of common baking-soda and flour, wet to a paste with cold water, is the best remedy for a burn. It is better than lime-water because lime-water is liable to become incrusted, while the paste of soda and flour is cooling to the surface and can easily be removed. The object of treating a burn is to cover the extremities of the nerves which have been injured and give them opportunity to heal. While such a paste is being prepared, cover the wound for the moment with common flour and wrap it up in clean cotton.

A simple healing plaster which may be prepared in the household calls for half a pound of resin, an ounce each of mutton tallow, camphor-gum and beeswax, half an ounce each of British oil, cedar oil, gum myrrh and linseed oil. Melt the resin, mutton tallow, camphor-gum, beeswax and gum myrrh together and add the oils. This plaster should be spread on cotton when needed and applied to the wound.—N. Y. Tribune.

PHOTOGRAPH CASES.

A Novelty Which Is Easily Made and Very Pretty.

What shall be done with the photographs which are yearly on the increase?

There have been albums and photograph frames and bags, both small and great, in which to deposit them, and still they accumulate.

A pretty idea for a photograph case is to take a piece of cardboard of any size desired, and cover plainly with pink silk. Cover another piece slightly smaller, as in drawing, joining this to the first, and still another piece

EASILY MADE AND PRETTY.

slightly smaller than the second. Embroider delicate maidenhair ferns in natural shades in corner four, tacking this to the third piece of covered board. Or this corner may be made of white or ecru leather. Fasten the outside edges together, leaving spaces between each card for the photographs, and finish the case with a bow of pale green ribbon to match the ferns

For amateur photographers another suggestion is to make an album of water color paper, in which the unmounted "snap shots" are to be pasted and each photograph outlined with splashes of gilt. The outside of the album is of heavy pasteboard covered with linen and decorated with lettering suggestive of contents. This classifies the photographs and gives one's friends the pleasure of a camera's sketch book.—N. Y. Herald.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

TO KEEP ice in the sick-room over night set the pitcher in a newspaper gather up the ends, twist them tight and snap on a rubber band.

PRETTY cushions are made of parchment satin, so called on account of its color. Finish with a frill of silk and decorate with flower designs.

COVERS for cups and glasses used in a sick room can be made of cardboard and covered with a crochet cover of either white silk, wool or cotton, as preferred, a small loop being put in the middle of the top to lift it by.

THE English way of serving pineapples is to take the fruit out from the rind in a solid cone. This, with its prickly stem attached, is left intact. The pine is then sliced and piled in its natural shape and the rind fitted on. It is thus sent to the table and served.

A PRETTY tea cloth may be made of a very large dinner napkin or a piece of table linen of suitable size. Select a pretty pattern and outline the design with wash silks. Old gold, deep rose or dark blue is pretty. Another is of fine linen with an inch wide border, hemstitched, then a row of drawn work, then a wide border of cross-stitching worked in wash silks.

THE cardinal rule in a kitchen is to clean up as you go, and if attended to this saves half the labor and fatigue cooks suffer from who pursue the old method of having a grand and comprehensive "clean up."

When THE CAUCASIAN gets 20,000 subscribers some of our present subscribers will say "I was one of its early friends. I helped double its circulation by sending in a club of new subscribers." (tf.)

The National Watchman and THE CAUCASIAN both one year for $1.75.

SENATOR VANCE

WRITES A LETTER TO THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN.

He Is Opposed to the Confirmation of Mr. Simmons and Gives His Reasons for It.

[By Southern Associated Press.]

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 8.—The Citizen printed today a letter from Senator Vance which was drawn out by a letter the Citizen addressed him February 1st asking him whether he had preferred any charges against Mr. Simmons and also as to his present attitude towards his confirmation. The reply just received is as follows:

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, Tampa, Fla.,
Feb. 5, 1894.

Editor The Citizen: In answer to your letter of the first, I have this to say: You know that in all transactions connected with the executive sessions of the Senate, including what is said and done in committee my mouth is closed. I am at liberty therefore only to speak to you about my own attitude towards Mr. Simmons what has not been done, etc., but not as to what has been done or probably will be done. I want to say, first that for myself and on my own authority I have filed no charges against Simmons. Aside from those which may have been filed by others, my attitude toward him is one of opposition, for the reason that as chairman of the Democratic committee of North Carolina he came to Washington and interfered in opposition to my recommendation for appointments under the government. Knowing that Mr. Ransom and I had agreed that primarily I should recommend all appointments in the West, whilst Gen. Ransom did the same in the East; and knowing that I had recommended Mr. Gudger for collector in my own district, and that General Ransom opposed Mr. Gudger on personal grounds and favored Mr. Elias, he perverted and misused the power intrusted to him by the Democracy of North Carolina, by urging and securing the appointment of Mr. Elias over Mr. Gudger. He also opposed my recommendation of Mr. Hale for a foreign appointment, which was virtually secured and was higher in grade than any given the State. Now, if he thought proper to volunteer his interference where he had no right or authority, to do so, he should not object to the exercise of an undounted right, by a senator in the selection of appointments bestowed upon him by the constitution. To save trouble to anonymous scribblers who are constantly slandering me in this regard and who report him as speaking of himself as "Simmons and the Democratic party" I announce once for all, that I resent not only Simmons interference with my rights, as a Senator, but the insulting and defiant tone assumed both by him and them. I shall oppose Mr. Simmons' confirmation on personal as well as public grounds, grounds connected with his unfitness to hold the position for which he has been appointed.

My health is improving rapidly in this fine climate and I hope soon to be in my seat in the Senate.

Very respectfully yours,
Z. B. VANCE.

SIMMONS' REPLY.

Mr. Simmons has written a long and wordy letter in reply. We haven't room for it, but to do him justice we clip the following from the Winston Sentinel, a Democratic paper and one favorable to Simmons, which gives a statement of his side of the case:

VANCE VS SIMMONS.

Collector Simmons made a lengthy reply to Senator Vance's letter. He says that he was in favor of Messrs. Glenn, Jernigan, Robbins and Henry to whose solicitations he yielded and went to Washington in their behalf. He was opposed to Mr. Elias for district attorney but denies that he was opposed to Mr. Gudger for collector. He did not comply with the request of Mr. Hale, of Fayetteville, who desired the position of Consul-general to London, because he did not think Mr. Hale was "entitled to absorb all the patronage in this service which might be accorded to North Carolina."

Mr. Simmons tells of the interview he had with the President wherein he advocated the claims of Mr. Glenn over those of Messrs. Elias and Gudger. In this, Mr. Simmons says, "I was actuated by no thought or purpose of antagonism to Senator Vance or favoritism to Senator Ransom." He regarded both as his friends. Mr. Simmons had but one conference with the President, but he called twice on the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Josiah Quincy, whom he told that Mr. Hale's political career did not entitle him to such paramount consideration as was claimed for him. Mr. Simmons said also to Mr. Quincy that if Mr. Hale were appointed in preference to Messrs. Jernigan, Robbins and Henry, it would create great dissatisfaction in the party. In closing, Mr. Simmons denies that he has been defiant and insulting toward Senator Vance, but he maintains that he had a perfect right to do what he did and in this he did not "usurp or invade the rights of Senators from this State."

The above is the substance of the Simmons letter. It is evident that Mr. Simmons took no counsel from Senator Vance. Probably feeling that Vance had no weight with the President, Mr. Simmons quietly ignored him. This was hardly respectful to Senator Vance. Mr. Simmons was told to keep his hands off in regard to certain nominations or his own selection would be endangered, and we are surprised that he did not act with more prudence. However, we hope Mr. Simmons will be confirmed. The matter would be better settled that way. The matter of the principal appointments in the State seems to have been a botch.—Winston Sentinel.

THE CAUCASIAN is an eye opener every week. You can not afford to do without it.

IT BLEW GREAT GUNS.

The Recent Gale Fanned Mount Washington at the Rate of 150 Miles an Hour.

Describing the recent gale on Mount Washington, the summit was enveloped in clouds, and those who came up by train were not only glad to reach the hotel, but to escape from the fury of the winds which swept over the railroad track near the Lizzie Bourne monument. The car was almost lifted from the track by the wind, but there was no serious difficulty in the way of making the ascent.

After the arrival of the train Conductor Horne concluded that it was not safe to attempt to make the usual downward trip at 2 o'clock, and the passengers and the trainmen remained at the summit. All the afternoon the wind continued to increase, and for a greater part of the time it must have exceeded a velocity of 100 miles an hour, while the rain came down in torrents.

What occurred early on Thursday was only a prelude to what followed. Toward night the storm began to slacken its great force, and in the early evening it shifted into the northwest. It, however, seemed to have a new hold, and from 10 o'clock in the evening it gradually increased until it became a little short of a hurricane soon after midnight. At 2:30 Friday morning it reached its height, and from that time till long after daylight it kept up a pretty steady velocity. Just how high it went is not known, but judging from other severe gales, when the wind was known to have reached a velocity of 135 miles an hour, this must have gone up to the velocity of 150 miles.

Every building on the summit felt the severity of the gale, and the top of a chimney of the Summit House was blown over, doing, however, little damage, but for the short time making considerable noise, as the loosened bricks went sliding down the roof to the rocks in the rear of the hotel. Of course some of the inmates of the hotel felt that they had been treated to something unusual.

The hotel is securely bolted, and even a velocity of 186 miles in a winter month several years ago made no impression upon it.—Among the Clouds.

Prompt People.

Don't live a single hour of your life without doing exactly what is to be done in it and going straight through it from the beginning to end. Work, play, study, whatever it is, take hold at once and finish it up squarely, then to the next thing without letting any moments drop between. It is wonderful to see how many hours these prompt people contrive to make of a day. It is as if they picked up the moments that the dawdlers lost. And if ever you find yourself where you have so many things pressing upon you that you hardly know how to begin let me tell you a secret:

Take hold of the very first one that comes to hand, and you will find the rest all fall in file, and follow after like a company of well drilled soldiers, and though work may be hard to meet when it charges in a squad it is easily vanquished if you can bring it into line. You have often seen the anecdote of the man who was asked how he had accomplished so much in his life. "My father taught me," was the reply, "when I had anything to do, to go and do it." There is the secret—the magic word "now!"—Lutheran.

Women Patent Lawyers.

Although there are few patent lawyers among women, they have done good work.

One, a New York woman, worked up quite a good practice. At any rate, it reached sufficient proportions so that when two years ago she decided to retire to become a Grace church deaconess she was able to dispose of her clients to one of the biggest and most renowned firms in America.

Mrs. Charles T. Brown is a Chicago woman whose husband is a frequent inventor, and he assigns all his patents to her at once, and she conducts in her own name all dealings with the patent office.

Mrs. Haseltine of Washington for a long time transacted the Washington end of a large patent business conducted by her brothers in St. Louis.

The patent examiners give all these women credit for thorough comprehension of the patent business.—Washington Letter.

The Russian Peasant.

According to Temple Bar he is easily satisfied, indolent, self indulgent, weak and does not care to rise in the world. So long as he can exist and allow his wife and children to exist, and so long as he can obtain for cash or credit vodka enough to keep him going, he is content. He has no idea of any higher civilization or of any sort of home comfort. For the rest he loves his "little father," the czar; fears God in a superstitious sort of way, and the Lieshui (wood spirits) and other supernatural objects of his national folklore in a very real way; observes the church festivals with bibulous piety; attends church at Easter; tolerates his wife and knows absolutely nothing of the affairs either of this world or of the next.

A Woman Town Clerk.

Miss Meta L. Cowles of Greene, Chenango county, N. Y., was admitted to the bar last November and holds an appointive office which it is probable no woman in the state ever held. She was appointed town clerk by the board of trustees, who are leading business men. The general sentiment expressed is that town affairs are now conducted in a most satisfactory manner.—Business Woman's Journal.

Pennsylvania's Educational Facilities.

Pennsylvania has 24,012 schools in 2,386 districts. There are employed 8,245 male and 17,718 female teachers, and the enrollment of pupils is 994,407. The average attendance is 503,858, and the tuition is $8,468,436.99. Adding to this all other costs for maintaining the public schools of the commonwealth, it is found to be $16,410,976.99. Of this expense the state provides $5,000,000.—Oil City Derrick.

CLOSURE.

Lily White—Did you have many offers during the summer?

Phœbe Bird—Many? Why, I had to limit the proposal speeches to five minutes.—Puck.

SALOONS.

There are in the United States 36,000 more saloons than public schools.

PURE DEMOCRACY.

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

Adopted at the Omaha Conference of Laboring People, July 4, 1892.

Assembled upon the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the declaration of independence, the People's party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessing of Almighty God, puts forth in the name and on behalf of the people of this country, the following preamble and declaration of principles:

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislatures, the congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demorlized. Most of the State have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzeled, public opinion silenced business prostrated, our homes covered with mortgages, labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are bodly stolen to build up collossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind, and the possessors of these, in turn, despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific mode of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires.

The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders. A vast public debt payable in legal tender currency has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people.

THE OLD PARTIES ARRAIGNED.

Silver which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprises and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents and is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthorwn at once it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

We have witnessed for more than a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievious wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the exising dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or retrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignor in the coming campaign every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, ring, trust, watered stock, the demonetization af silver and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, wives and children on the alter of Mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaries.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation, and filled with the spirit of the grand generation who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain people," with which class it originated.

THR WAR IS OVER.

We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution—"To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insur domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity." We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation: that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets; that the civil war is over, and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood of freemen.

Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world—our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must within a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange; the results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings and the impoverishment of the producing classes. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the power of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case the postal service) as rapidly as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

THREEFOLD DECLARATION.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions important as they are, as secondary to the great issue now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual prosperity but the very existence of free institutions depend, and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered, believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every remdied and eeal rights and equal deivileges securely established for all the men and women of the country. We declare, therefore—

1. That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated, shall be permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

2. Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an eqivalent is robbery. "If any will not work, neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

3. We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own them, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing any and all railroads we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of national administration by the use of such additional government employes.

PLATFORM PLANKS.

1. We demand a national currency, safe, sound, and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution, direct to the peeple, at a tax not exceeding 2 per cent, be provided, as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

a. We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

b. We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

c. We demand a graduated income tax.

d. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all State and national revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered,

1, We demand that postal savings bands be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

2. ransportation being a means of change and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

a. he telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transportation of news, should be owned and operated in by the government in the interest of the people.

3. he land, including all the national resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purpose, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PLATFORM.

Whereas other questions have been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following, not as a part of the platform of the People's party, but as resolution expressive of the sentiment of this convention:

1. Resolved, hat we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without Federal intervention through the adoption by the State of the unperverted Australian or secret ballot system.

2. Resolved, hat the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now resting upon the domestic industries of this country.

3. Resolved, hat we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to Ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

4. Resolved, That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world, and crowds out our wage-earners; and we denounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.

5. Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the effort of organized workingmen to shorten the hours of labor and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government work and ask that a penalty, clause be added to the said law.

6. Resolved, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition; and we condemn the recent invasion of the territory of Wyoming by the hiered assassins of plutocracy, assisted by Federal officials.

7. Resolved, That we commend to the favorable consideration of the people and the reform press the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum.

8. Resolved, That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of President and Vice-President to one term, and providing for the election of Senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

9 Resolved, That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

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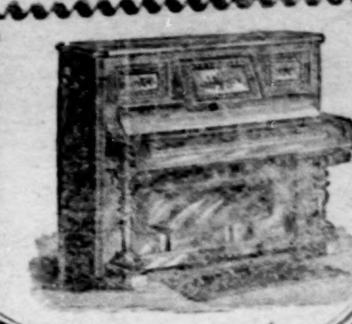

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We will publish in this column each week the contributions sent in.

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